

42355 to 42376—Continued.

By far the best of the genus and when young a very desirable pinnate house and table palm deserving to be well known. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, vol. 2, p. 1004, under *Dictyosperma*.)

42366. *EUGENIA PARKERI* Baker. Myrtaceæ.

A Madagascar tree, the wood of which is used for cabinetmaking and the leaves of which have been used with considerable success as an anti-dysenteric. Native names *Marotampona*, *Rotra*, *Vavarotra*, and *Voam-arintampona*. (Adapted from *Heckel, Les Plantes Utiles de Madagascar*, p. 149.)

42367. *FUNTUMIA ELASTICA* (Preuss) Stapf. Apocynaceæ.

Lagos rubber tree.

A tall forest tree growing to a height of 100 feet, usually near a stream, and found along the west coast of Africa from the Gold Coast in Ashanti through Lagos and lower Nigeria to the valleys of the Mungo River. The trunk is cylindrical with pale spotted bark; leaves oblong or lance-oblong, undulate; flowers white or yellowish, in short-peduncled, many-flowered, dense cymes. Yields the Lagos caoutchouc. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, vol. 3, p. 1305.)

42368. *HYPHAENE CORIACEA* Gaertn. Phœnicaceæ.

Palm.

A palm which reaches a height of 2 or 3 meters on the northeast coast of Madagascar, increasing by tufts of four or five leaves and sometimes branching on the main trunk. The leaves show the morphological peculiarity of being a transitional form between the palmate and pinnate leaves of the *Cocos* tribe. The leaves with the petiole are from 1.7 to 1.8 meters long. From the petioles of various palms are drawn fibers known in commerce under the name of piassavas. Perhaps this palm may be included among these piassavas. The filaments which have their origin at the base of the petiole measure 0.8 to 1 mm. in diameter. Besides, in the leaf, the intersegmentary filaments, measuring from 50 to 70 cm. in length, may be employed as thread. However, their resistance and elasticity are less than the coir of the coconut. Native names are *Banty*, *Lokoko*, *Satranamira*, and *Satranatrichy*. (Adapted from *Heckel, Les Plantes Utiles de Madagascar*, p. 190, 1910.)

42369. *INTSIA BIJUGA* (Colebr.) Kuntze. Cæsalpinaceæ.

(*Afzelia bijuga* A. Gray.)

A leguminous tree described as being from the Fiji Islands, but apparently widely distributed in Oceanica. The leaves are abruptly pinnate, the leaflets mostly in two pairs and ovate. Flowers in small terminal panicles. Pods oblong and flat, 5 to 8 inches long by 2 inches broad, containing compressed-orbicular seeds, 1 inch or more in diameter. Doubtless the source of the *ift* used in Guam as a cabinet wood and for general construction purposes. (Adapted from *Bailey, Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture*, described under *Afzelia*, vol. 1, p. 229.)

42370. *LITSEA LAURIFOLIA* (Jacq.) Cordem. Lauraceæ.

(*Litsea sebifera* Pers.)

A timber tree of the laurel family, 15 to 30 feet high, found in Cochin China. The wood is greenish yellow, fine grained and soft, with long straight fiber and very easy to work. It is not easily attacked by insects and lasts well exposed to the air. Found to be good for light carpentry, joinery, and flooring. The leaves and twigs of this tree are